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product of the conditions amid which they live. Their conception of social and legislative activity, as well as their methods of work, must ever be viewed in this light. "Those, therefore, who wish to improve the welfare of society must study carefully the conditions of the state at the time of their movement, and must see to it that their reforms are adapted to those conditions."

Such is the vein of thought that runs through the book. The successive chapters are illustrative of its applications in various directions. The main weakness of these discussions is an apparent unwillingness to get down to fundamentals, and an all-sidedness of view that verges perilously on no-sidedness. The main element of strength is the mass of illustration that Professor Jenks' varied experience so richly affords.

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New York City.

Johnston, Henry H. *The Negro in the New World.* Pp. xxix, 499. Price, \$6.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

Whatever its merits and defects this volume is the most comprehensive study yet issued on this subject. It is likewise the best illustrated. We often forget that in the two Americas there are upward of 25,000,000 negroes (including descendants of mixed blood), of whom about 10,000,000 are in the United States.

The author is, perhaps the best informed man living as to conditions in Africa, where he has traveled widely and about which he has written many books. It is evident that he has read a wide literature dealing with the history of the transfer to the New World. The present book will be a most convenient source of information to the student wishing to learn of the history of slavery under the various old world nations in so far as their colonies here are concerned. This wide range, with the happy style of the author, and his wise choice of illustrations give great charm and value to the volume. The strength just noted, hints at its weakness—the danger of superficial observation. A knowledge of literature plus a brief journey through the United States hardly qualifies any man to pass adequate—let alone final—judgment on the situation.

Passing in review the physical characteristics of the negroes and the influence of the African environment, the author assigns the negro a place in a sub-order of the human race somewhere between the Australian natives and the whites. However in describing the influence of the African environment the author makes it clear that he is by no means certain how much of the imputed inferiority is due to race, how much to hard conditions of life.

The few pages on America before the negro came, contain a meager account of the Indians, chiefly in South America. This account is so poor that the chapter might have been left out. Then follow in order the description of slavery under the Spaniard, the Portuguese, the Dutch, the French, the British, the Danes, the chapters well illustrated, including good maps.

Beginning on page 353, the balance of the book is devoted to the United States. There is first a rambling account of the introduction and employment of slaves, the rise of the anti-slavery attitude, though the statement that the Quakers "set their faces steadfastly against negro slavery" is hardly accurate. A very good summary is given of the legal developments affecting slavery.

The chapter on slavery in the Southern states sketches the social development with little reference to economic conditions. The author severely criticises the South and wonders that ten thousand men did not follow John Brown instead of a mere handful, and tells how the "haughty South" —"goes about"—"with a twinkle in the eye and an amused glance at the negro institutes and colleges which are rising on every side."

The chapter on education is first devoted to the Hampton Institute, the grounds of which offer an "orderly beauty rarely to be seen in the United States." The author suggests that peacocks are needed. The plantation melodies, however, did not strike a responsive chord in his heart. The religious philosophy taught here and elsewhere is too narrow and some knowledge of "the newer Bible we are just learning to read, the Story of the Earth on which we dwell" is suggested. "The fetish of the Old Testament," the neglect of modern science is deservedly criticised. The effect of Hampton and Tuskegee on the students is highly commended. He speaks of the training in dressmaking at Tuskegee and criticises the color schemes suggested by the teacher as being designed for the color of the whites and ignoring the very different skin tints of the negro.

The beauty of the southern land greatly impressed the writer though he met no negro who seemed to have observed the "*gorgeous landscape beauty*." The author made a brief trip through the negro belts of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. He thinks there is a deliberate tendency to exaggerate assaults on white women. The wanton lynchings by whites impress him as very ominous. He says, and correctly, that the United States needs a rural constabulary.

On the whole the negro is much more a part of the people than are the Chinese. They are better situated than many Europeans. Nowhere else in the world has he taken so great advantage of his opportunities. He suffers now under many handicaps, but the day will come "when the white American meets his brown-skinned brother on equal terms in the mart, the exchange, the university, and the theatre," and if then he comes across "some old book of the early twentieth century" will "smile at the rude diatribes of a Vandaman." Evidently then he hopes for a happier future.

Unfortunately the author shows no familiarity with some of the best current literature which is studious and descriptive rather than controversial. For instance, no mention is made of the work of Alfred Holt Stone or Walter F. Willcox, to mention one Southern and one Northern man. The volume is valuable, however, for its comprehensiveness, its historical review, and the frank expression of the author's impressions.

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